

For the following reasons, the Court finds that the Magistrate's Report and Recommendation should be ADOPTED and Defendant's Motion to Suppress should be DENIED.

FINDINGS OF FACT

In her Report and Recommendation, the Chief Magistrate Judge provides, and this Court adopts and incorporates, proposed findings of fact in this case. (ECF No. 58, 4–12.)

LEGAL STANDARD

Congress passed 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) “to relieve some of the burden on the federal courts by permitting the assignment of certain district court duties to magistrates.” *United States v. Curtis*, 237 F.3d 598, 602 (6th Cir. 2001). Pursuant to the provision, magistrate judges may hear and determine any pretrial matter pending before the Court, except various dispositive motions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). Regarding those excepted dispositive motions, magistrate judges may still hear and submit to the district court proposed findings of fact and recommendations for disposition. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B).

The standard of review that is applied by the district court depends on the nature of the matter considered by the magistrate judge. *See Baker v. Peterson*, 67 F. App’x 308, 310 (6th Cir. 2003) (citations omitted) (“A district court normally applies a ‘clearly erroneous or contrary to law’ standard of review for nondispositive preliminary measures. A district court must review dispositive motions under the *de novo* standard.”). Motions to suppress evidence are among the motions in criminal cases that are subject to *de novo* review. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(A); *U.S. Fid. & Guarantee Co. v. Thomas Solvent Co.*, 955 F.2d 1085, 1088 (6th Cir. 1992).

Upon review of the evidence, the district court may accept, reject, or modify the proposed findings or recommendations of the magistrate judge. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Any party who disagrees with a magistrate’s proposed findings and recommendation may file written objections. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). However, the district court is not required to review any aspect of the magistrate’s report and recommendation that is not objected to by either party. *Thomas v. Arn*,

474 U.S. 140, 150, 106 S. Ct. 466, 472, 88 L. Ed. 2d 435 (1985). A district judge should adopt the findings and rulings of the magistrate judge to which no specific objection is filed. *Id.* at 151.

ANALYSIS

The Chief Magistrate Judge recommends that Defendant's Motion to Suppress the search of his residence should be denied. (ECF No. 58, 3, 22.) The Report states that any objection held by either party must be filed within fourteen (14) days after the service of the Report. (*Id.* at 23.); *see also* 28 U.S.C § 636(b)(1)(C) ("Within fourteen days after being served with a copy [of the Report], any party may serve and file written objections to such proposed findings and recommendations as provided by rules of court.") Neither party filed objections to the Report within the allotted time.

In the absence of any objections, this Court is encouraged to adopt the Report in its entirety. *Arn*, 474 U.S. at 151. Adopting the Report is consistent with the purposes of § 636, particularly judicial economy and protecting against the "duplication of time and effort" caused when "both the magistrate and the district court perform identical tasks." *Howard v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 932 F.2d 505, 509 (6th Cir. 1991).

CONCLUSION

Upon *de novo* review, the Court hereby **ADOPTS** the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation to **DENY** Defendant's Motion to Suppress.

IT IS SO ORDERED on this 27th day of September 2019.

s/John T. Fowlkes, Jr.
John T. Fowlkes, Jr.
United States District Judge